REMARKS

Claims 1-8, 10-14, 16-23, 25-29, 31 and 32 are pending in the present application. Claims 4-8, 13, 14, 16, 19-23, 25, 28, 29, 31, and 32 are amended.

Claims 4, 13, 19, and 28 are amended to include the features of original claims 5, 14, 20, and 29 respectively. Claim 6 is amended to include the features of original claims 7 and 8. Claim 21 is amended to include the features of original claims 22 and 23.

Claims 5 and 20 are amended to recite "displaying a third graphical widget on the display device in association with the second graphical widget, and wherein the third graphical widget is not part of the second graphical widget and responsive to receiving a user input in the third graphical widget, removing the second graphical widget from the display device and inserting the user input into the first graphical widget." These features are supported at least on page 15, lines 2-29 and Figure 5B of the current specification.

Claims 7 and 22 are amended to recite "wherein the percentage is determined based on an available display area of the display device and a size needed for a user to manipulate controls of the second graphical widget." These features are supported at least on page 16, line 25 to page 17, line 6 of the current specification.

Claims 8 and 23 are amended to recite "first displaying step, the second displaying step, and the removing step are implemented as one of an add on to a window managing system of the data processing system and a single unified window manager in an operating system of the data processing system." These features are supported at least on page 17, lines 10-14 of the current specification.

Claims 14 and 29 are amended to recite "displaying a return interface on the display, wherein the return interface is not part of the user input interface; and responsive to receiving a user input in the return interface, removing the user input interface from the display and inserting the user input into the input field." These features are supported at least on page 15, lines 2-29 and Figure 5B of the current specification.

Claims 16 and 25 are amended to correct minor errors. Claims 31 and 32 are amended to provide proper antecedent basis. No new matter is added as a result of the above amendment. Reconsideration of the amendment to claims and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

I. **35 U.S.C. § 102(b), Alleged Anticipation, Claims 1-8, 10-14, 16-23, 25-29 and 31-32**

The Office Action rejects claims 1-8, 10-14, 16-23, 25-29 and 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Gough et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,559,942). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As to claims 1-8, 10-14, 16-23, 25-29 and 31-32, the Office Action states:

> As per claim 1, examiner interprets GOUGH et al to disclose the following features and limitations as claimed,
> a method in a data processing system for processing user input (figure 13, column 14, lines 1-67), the method comprising the data processing system implemented steps of:
> displaying a first graphical widget on a display device within the data processing system (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67) wherein the first graphical widget is displayed using a first size;
> responsive to receiving a selected user interaction on the first graphical widget (figures 2-7, 91 and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67), displaying, using a second size, a second graphical widget on the display device in association with the first graphical widget for receiving user input, wherein the second size is larger than the first size (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67, the larger second size is represented as the resized element 62 and represented as resized 64 of figures 4); and
> responsive to receiving a user input in the second graphical widget (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67, the larger second size is represented as the resized element 62 and represented as resized 64 of figures 4), removing the second graphical widget from the display device and inserting the user input into the first graphical widget (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, and column 14, lines 1-67, the larger second size is represented as the resized element 62 and represented as resized 64 of figures 4).

Office Action dated July 8, 2004, pages 2 and 3.

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re bond*, 910 F .2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034

(Fed Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp., 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Applicants respectfully submit that Gough et al. does not teach every element of the claimed invention arranged as they are in claims 1, 16, and 31.

Independent claim 1, which is representative of claims 16 and 31 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, reads as follows:

> 1. A method in a data processing system for processing user input, the method comprising the data processing system implemented steps of:
>
> displaying a first graphical widget on a display device within the data processing system, wherein the first graphical widget is displayed using a first size;
>
> responsive to receiving a selected user interaction on the first graphical widget, displaying, using a second size, a second graphical widget on the display device in association with the first graphical widget for receiving user input, wherein the second size is larger than the first size; and
>
> responsive to receiving a user input in the second graphical widget, removing the second graphical widget from the display device and inserting the user input into the first graphical widget.
>
> (emphasis added)

As discussed in the Abstract, Gough teaches providing a note on an application program includes noticing a note anchor object associated with a data file displayed by an application program on a computer screen and displaying a note slip image over the displayed data and images of the application program. The note slip is preferably receptive to pen-based inputs, and may be resized or moved on the screen.

However, Gough does not teach responsive to receiving a user input in the second graphical widget, removing the second graphical widget from the display. The Office Action alleges that Gough teaches these features in **Figures 2-7, 9a, 13** and particularly in **Figure 4**, where the larger second size is represented as resized element **62** and represented as resized **64**. **Figure 4** of Gough is shown below:

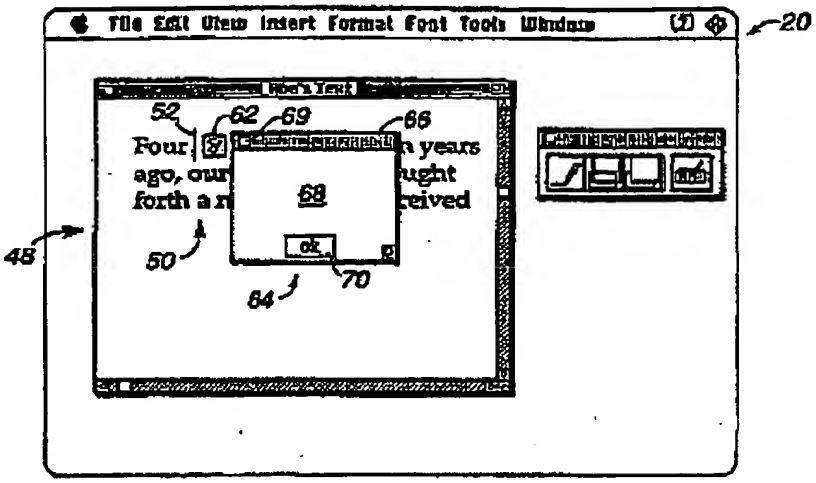

Figure 4

As shown in **Figure 4** and similarly in **Figures 2-7** as well, Gough teaches note slip **64** that is displayed over application images such as text **50** in response to selecting ("clicking") note anchor object **62**.

At column 7, line 38 to column 8, line 10, Gough describes **Figure 4** as follows:

> Note slip **64** includes a header bar **66**, writing area **68**, and completion button **70**. Completion button **70**, when selected, informs the note slip program that the user is done updating the note slip. The button **70** is operative to "paste" the updated note slip data to the anchor object **62**. A new anchor object with the updated note slip data is sent to the buffer memory and the new anchor object is pasted in place of the old anchor object. The note slip **64** preferably remained displayed on the screen after button **70** is selected. If the user does not manipulate or edit the note slip **64** for a certain predetermined period of time, preferably two seconds, the CPU assumes the note slip is complete and the completion button will automatically be selected.

As shown in **Figure 4** and section cited above, Gough teaches that note slip **64** remains displayed on the screen even after completion button is selected. Similarly, if the user fails to manipulate or edit the note slip for certain amount of time, the completion button is automatically selected. Thus, Gough does not teach removing the note slip **64** after a user input in the note slip or a selection of the completion button **70**. To the contrary, Gough teaches away from removing the second graphical widget from the display device, in that Gough specifically teaches allowing the note slip to remain after

the completion button is selected or after a time has expired. Therefore, Gough does not teach responsive to receiving a user input in the second graphical widget, removing the second graphical widget from the display device, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 31 of the present invention.

In addition, Gough teaches, at column 14, lines 34-50, that if the completion button is selected or if an amount of time equaling TIMEOUT has transpired since the last user action (preferably 2 seconds), the anchor object with updated picture comment data is sent to the Clipboard memory buffer of the operating system. The operating system then automatically selects the old anchor object with updated note slip and replaces it by the updated anchor object. There is no mention of removing the anchor object after the completion button is selected or a time has expired. Therefore, not only does Gough fail to teach removing the second graphical widget responsive to receiving a user input to the second graphical widget, Gough specifically teaches allowing the graphical widget to remain.

Furthermore, there is not a single figure in **Figures 4-7b** that shows removing note slip **64** after the completion button is selected or after a user input is received at note slip **64**. While Gough teaches, at column 13, lines 43-45, removing note slip from the screen if the corresponding anchor object has been moved off the screen, Gough still does not teach removing the second graphical widget responsive to receiving a user input to the second graphical widget. Instead of removing the second graphical widget responsive to receiving a user input to the second graphical widget, Gough teaches removing the note slip (second graphical widget) after the user moves the anchor object off the screen. The anchor object is the first graphical widget, not the second graphical widget. Therefore, Gough still does not teach the features of claims 1, 16, and 31 of the present invention.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that Gough does not teach each and every feature of claims 1, 16, and 31. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of rejections to claims 1, 16, and 31 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). In addition, at least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1 and 16 respectively, Gough does not teach the features of dependent claims 2-8 and 17-23. These dependent claims also include additional features not found in the Gough reference.

For example, dependent claim 5, which is representative of claim 20 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, recites displaying a third graphical widget on the display device in association with the second graphical widget, and wherein the third graphical widget is not part of the second graphical widget. **Figure 5B** of the presently claimed invention, which is shown below, illustrates the features of claim 5 of having a third graphical widget **514** that is not part of the second graphical widget **512**. As shown in **Figure 5B**, third graphical widget **514** is a separate graphical widget displayed in association with the second graphical widget **512**.

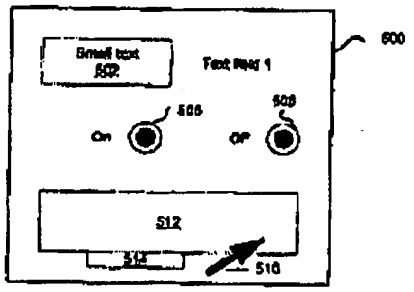

Figure 5B

Gough does not teach displaying a third graphical widget on the display device in association with the second graphical widget, and wherein the third graphical widget is not part of the second graphical widget. Rather, **Figure 4** of Gough, which is reproduced above, shows that completion button **70** is displayed within note slip **64**, meaning that completion button **70** is part of the note slip **64**. There is nothing in Figures **4-7b** that shows a third graphical widget on the display device in association with the second graphical widget, wherein the third graphical widget is not part of the second graphical widget.

Since Gough does not teach a third graphical widget, Gough would not teach responsive to receiving a user input in the third graphical widget, removing the second graphical widget from the display device. To the contrary, Gough teaches allowing the note slip to remain after the completion button (part of note slip **64**) is selected or after a time has expired. Gough also teaches removing the note slip **64** (second graphical widget) only if the anchor object (first graphical widget) is moved off the screen. Therefore, Gough does not, and would not teach removing the second graphical widget

from the display device, responsive to receiving a user input in the third graphical widget, as recited in claims 5 and 20 of the present invention.

As to amended dependent claim 7, which is representative of claim 22 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, Gough does not teach that the second size of the second graphical widget is a percentage of the first size of the first graphical widget, wherein the percentage is determined based on an available display area of the display device and a size needed for a user to manipulate controls of the second graphical widget.

At column 12, lines 10-44, Gough teaches that a picture comment data portion of the anchor object is created. The picture comment data includes a set of attributes describing descriptive elements of a note slip such as ink stroke width, ink color/texture, size of the note slip image, the opened/closed status of the note slip, and the position of the note slip on the screen relative to the anchor object. However, Gough does not teach how the size of the note slip is determined. Gough only teaches, in Figures 6a and 6b, that a note slip may increase or decrease in size by selecting a resizing box. Therefore, Gough does not teach determining a percentage based on an available display area of the display device and a size needed for a user to manipulate controls of the second graphical widget.

Thus, in addition to their dependency on claims 1 and 16, Applicants respectfully submit that Gough does not teach the specific features of claims 2-8 and 17-23. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of rejections to claims 2-8 and 17-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Regarding independent claim 10, the Office Action states:

> As per claim 10, examiner interprets Gough to disclose the following features and limitations as claimed for a method in a data processing system for processing user input (figure 13, column 14, lines 1-67), the method comprising the data processing system implemented steps of:
>
> displaying an input field in a display in the data processing system, wherein the input field has a first size (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67) wherein the first graphical widget is displayed using a first size (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67);
>
> displaying a user input interface on the display, wherein the user input interface has a second size, in response to a user interaction requiring a resizing of the input field, wherein the second size is larger

than the first size (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67); and

responsive to receiving a user input in the user input interface, removing the user input interface from the display and inserting the input into the input field (figures 2-7, 9a and 13, please note figure 13, elements 180 and 184 and column 14, lines 1-67 and figure 5 with multiple inputs and enlarged text areas).

Office Action dated July 8, 2004, pages 4 and 5.

Independent claim 10, which is representative of claims 25 and 32 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, reads as follows:

10. A method in a data processing system for processing user input, the method comprising the data processing system implemented steps of:

displaying an input field in a display in the data processing system, wherein the input field has a first size;

displaying a user input interface on the display, wherein the user input interface has a second size, in response to a user interaction requiring a resizing of the input field, wherein the second size is larger than the first size; and

responsive to receiving a user input in the user input interface, removing the user input interface from the display and inserting the user input into the input field. (emphasis added)

Gough does not teach responsive to receiving a user input in the user input interface, removing the user input interface from the display. The Office Action alleges that Gough teaches these features in **Figures 2-7, 9a**, elements **180** and **184** in **Figure 13**, and multiple inputs and enlarged text areas in **Figure 5**.

Figures 5 and **13** are shown below:

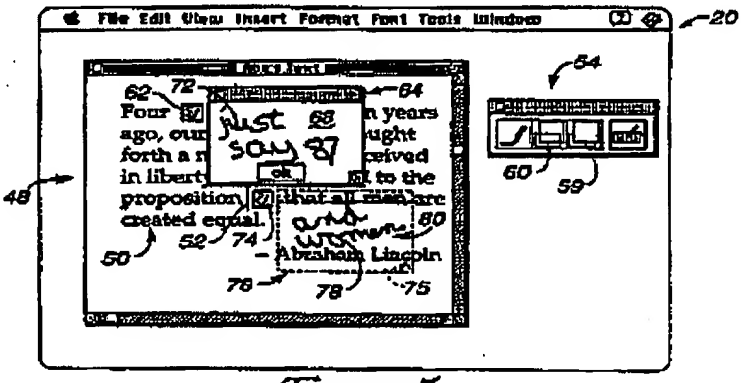

Figure 5

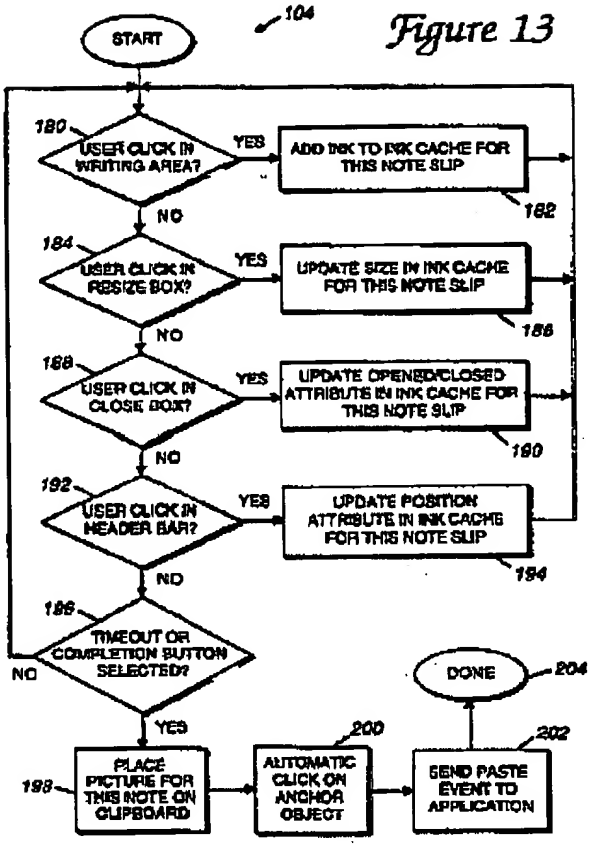

Figure 13

As shown in **Figure 5**, multiple note slips are displayed, which includes opaque note slip **68** and translucent note slip **76**. In **Figure 13**, Gough teaches that when a user clicks in the writing area, such as note slip **76** or **68**, ink is added to an ink cache of the note slip. If the user clicks in a resize box, the size of the note slip is updated in the ink cache. However, Gough does not teach removing the note slip from the display after receiving a user input in the user input interface.

To the contrary, in element **196** of **Figure 13**, Gough teaches that if a time out occurs or if the completion button is selected, a picture is placed on the clipboard for this note, the anchor object is automatically clicked, and a paste event is sent to the application. There is no mention of removing the user input interface from display anywhere in these figures. Therefore, Gough does not teach the features as recited in claims 10, 25, and 32 of the present invention.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that Gough does not teach each and every feature of claims 10, 25, and 32. At least by virtue of their dependency on claims 10 and 25 respectively, Gough does not teach the features of dependent claims 11-14 and 26-29. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 10-14, 25-29, and 32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

II. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Gough and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: 10/8/04

Respectfully submitted,

Cathrine Kinslow
Reg. No. 51,886
Yee & Associates, P.C.
P.O. Box 802333
Dallas, TX 75380
(972) 367-2001
Attorney for Applicants

CK/im